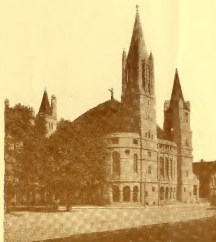


These Stones Shall Be For A Memorial



First Baptist
Peddie Memorial Church

Newark, New Jersey

CORNERSTONE LAID JUNE 18, 1888
DEDICATED MAY 11-18, 1890
PLACED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES OCTOBER 30, 1972
BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DESCRIPTION OF THE PEDDIE MEMORIAL BUILDING

Land Located at Broad and Fulton Streets

107½ feet on Broad Street and 160 feet on Fulton Street.

Building Architect — William Halsey Wood

The Architecture is Byzantine with some influences of Gothic and Romanesque.

First contract was let April 28, 1888 for building of the Walls and Towers.

The outside of the Building is of Rhode Island Granite, 9 polished granite columns on Broad Street at the entrances are from Petershead, Scotland.

There are 200 doors and 173 windows.

Pulpit is made of Vermont Marble. Interior walls are of brick and marble.

Pews and wood are of sycamore and finished natural. Stairs are of oak.

80 feet from floor to dome in the auditorium.

80 feet between the two organs on each side of the Church.

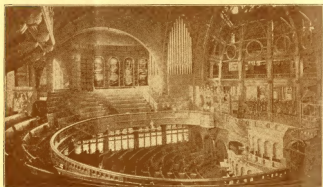
It is estimated that the building and the lots cost approximately \$225,000.

There are 29 crosses inside and outside of the Church.

There are carvings in the Church that are really outstanding — the four life-size figures in stone in the balcony, the wooden eagle under the balcony lectern, and the unusual faces in the outside stonework.

There is a period water fountain in the inside vestibule of wrought iron, and ornate wrought iron pieces on either side of the baptistry. The outside gates are of wrought iron and intricate design.

The large 1860 cornerstone of our former edifice is in the balcony wall.



INTERIOR PEDDIE MEMORIAL CHURCH

Main Arch over the pulpit has the inscription "These Stones shall be for a Memorial."

Each window in the Lecture Room consists of about 639 individual pieces of glass.

The original system of lighting was a unique one. The following is a description found in the records of the dedication: There were no chandeliers or gas brackets in the Church proper to obscure the line of vision in any direction, and no chandelier in the centre of the dome, but around every one of the arches in the main auditorium runs a silver bronze gas pipe conforming in its shape to the lines of the arch and being pierced with a number of gas jets. These pipes are held up by griffins and these pipes constitute the whole lighting apparatus of the Church. In all there are 600 burners in the Church. The effect when these are all lighted is very beautiful, for they are arranged so as not only to flood the whole edifice with light, but to bring out all the architectural beauties of the building. Each arch and circle is controlled by a stop-cock, situated in a gas table under the stairway in the south tower of the Church, and here are also cocks controlling the lighting of all parts of the building. The lighting of the gas jets is all done electrically, so that by merely turning a series of valves the whole vast structure can be provided with light in a minute. In the ladies' parlor and young men's room are handsome chandeliers of unique design. The top gallery of the Sunday School is lighted by chandeliers above the arches, so situated that they can not be seen below, while they throw down a bright light on the galleries beneath. In the front porch on Broad Street are three large bronze lanterns held up by griffins, and in each of the tower porches is a large oxidized iron chandelier with the word "Welcome" inserted upon it. The lighting of the Church was done by Morris D. Machnet, of this city.



FISH MEMORIAL WINDOWS

The removal of the organ during remodeling of the Academy Street Building in 1882, presented a fine opportunity for the friends of the late Dr. Fish to memorialize his connection with the Church in a stained glass window. It is some sixteen feet in height, and eleven in width. The lower part is composed of three upright panels, the center being the largest and these are surmounted by three circles with the necessary criss. The center panel has palm trees, prominently set against a conventionalized background of sky, clouds and distant hills, with water and grasses in the foreground, and immediately at the base of the trees is a mass of foliage and flowers, rich in the extreme in color and effect, and beneath this is the text, "The righteous shall flourish like a palm tree."

The left panel is filled with a mass of intertwining grape vines and wheat, with fruit and leafage, on a background of rich neutral brown, while in the right panel are the passion flower, and the lily, treated similarly, symbolical on the one hand of the fullness of life, and on the other of the work of the one in whose memory the window is erected. In the tracery above are the emblems "I H S, Alpha and Omega," and the crown, all having scriptural significance. This part is studded with faceted jewels, which catch and reflect the light and give a peculiarly brilliant effect. In color the combinations are thoroughly artistic, the absence of striking contrast being noticeable, the result being an air of rest that pervades the whole without detracting from its brilliancy. The window is a work of art, showing careful study in the composition, in selections of color and form and thoroughness in the execution of the details.

It was designed and executed by S. P. Belcher of this City.

This Memorial Window was removed to the new building in 1890 and is now in the Fish Alcove, along with some last words of Dr. Fish, chiseled in stone—

"This is my solemn assertion as I lie looking off upon the other world, there is nothing of real value in this world except a human soul."

Henry Clay Fish
September 30, 1877

Originally every window in the Church was of stained glass. From "Louis C. Tiffany, Rebel in Glass" by Robert Koch, we have this information:

"The best Tiffany windows, made prior to 1890 are generally those of purely decorative and geometric design. Examples of such ornamental use of glass may be seen in . . . windows in the Peddie Memorial Baptist Church of Newark, New Jersey . . . installed in 1890." Further information from the same book tells us that Mr. Tiffany supplied ornamental windows to the Smithsonian Institution, the Arno and Arlington Hotels and several churches in Washington, D. C. By 1892 Tiffany windows could be found in churches in twenty-four states and in the District of Columbia.

MEMORIAL STAINED GLASS WINDOWS



On the west side of the Church there are four memorial windows—to Deacon Enoch M. Avery, Deacon Charles Joy, Miss Eliza Platt Stoddard and Deacon Francis Starbuck.

On the north side of the Church is the Baptismal Scene consisting of four windows, installed 1891.

Given by
Stephen H. Plum, and his wife Mary Banyon Plum

On the south side of the Church are three windows, installed 1891.

Given by
Samuel E. Sargeant, and his wife Nancy Harring Sargeant

ORGAN



The original organ, which was built in two divisions—eighty feet (80) apart—each of which was a complete instrument—occupied the niches at the base of the Grand Arch and spanning the auditorium.

Original Organ (1889)

64 stops

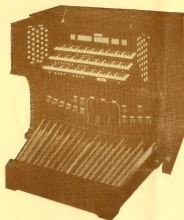
4181 pipes

25 chimes

4 manuals

Estimated cost \$50,000

Odell (Specs by Prof. Bowman)



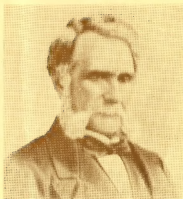
Peddle's new organ is a Rogers model 339 electronic instrument voiced to simulate a classic pipe organ. The organ tones, generated by independently tuned transistor oscillators, have sound that satisfies the discriminating listener.

The organ console is a three manual, all transistorized, drawknob console. A miniature computer controls the combination of organ stops that are activated by the pistons on the console. The console and the pedal board are built to the standards established by the American Guild of Organists.

In addition to the console which is visible in the Church balcony, the installation consists of ten speaker cabinets mounted behind the old organ pipes on the south side of the Church. The Great, Swell, Choir, and Pedal divisions speak from these cabinets. Two antiphonal or echo speakers are in the high balcony at the Broad and Fulton corner of the Church room.

Organ Chimes given in Memory of
R. Archer Ludlow
By
Mrs. R. Archer Ludlow and son Ralph

Remainder of Organ given by Peddle Members and Friends
and money from the Peddle Endowment Fund



THOMAS BALDWIN PEDDIE

Thomas Baldwin Peddie was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, February 11, 1808 of humble but Christian parents. At the age of 25 after having saved a little money, he came to this country. He came to Newark, N. J. in 1833 and entered the employ of Smith and Wright, who had a large saddlery factory and also made trunks. In 1835 Mr. Peddie leased a small shop in a basement on Broad Street, near William, and began the manufacture of trunks and bags on his own account, his being the first establishment in the city devoted entirely to the trunk and bag manufacture, this industry having heretofore been carried on in the saddlery business. From this small beginning Mr. Peddie became one of New Jersey's most successful businessmen. Mr. Peddie joined the First Baptist Church under Dr. Fish in 1852.

In 1863 he entered political life and was chosen a member of the New Jersey Assembly from an Essex district comprising the First and Fourth Wards of Newark. He was re-elected the following year. In 1868 he was nominated by the Republican Party as its candidate for Mayor, and was elected. Upon the expiration of his term he was re-elected to a second term of two years. His administrations were creditable to himself and the people. In 1876 he was nominated for Congress by the Republicans and elected to represent the Sixth New Jersey District, comprising the City of Newark and the townships of Essex County.

As a founder and most active Member of the Newark Board of Trade he served as its President for a period. The Peddie Institute, a flourishing Baptist educational institution at Hightstown, N. J. was named after Mr. Peddie in grateful recognition of his generous contributions.

THOMAS B. PEDDIE DEATH

Thomas B. Peddie passed away quietly in death at 8:29 Saturday, February 16th, 1889. In his last moments he was attended by his pastor the Rev. Dr. Boyd, and at his bedside sat his wife and daughter, his son John D. Peddie, Miss Peddie his niece, Miss Richards a relative from England, the Physician and the domestics of the family. Up to the last moment he was cognizant of what was going on about him and recognized all present. There was a smile of peace upon his face as he passed away, and he appeared to have no pain. His last words were expressive of love for his wife and children, and none about the bedside were forgotten in his parting hour.



The Baptistry at Pisa, Italy, is known to the entire world for its splendor. It has a diameter of 116 feet, and its pear-shaped dome towers 160 feet high, supported by most costly columns and arches.

While traveling abroad Mr. Peddie saw this building and from it came his idea for our over-all dome and centered baptistry.

9 polished granite columns on Broad Street at the entrances are from Petershead, Scotland. The scrollwork in the stone above the columns adds to their magnificence.

In the front porch on Broad Street three large bronze lanterns were held up by griffins.



GABRIEL AND HIS TRUMPET

When the dome of the Church was finished, on the center rested a huge statue of "Gabriel and His Trumpet." This figure overlooking our city, was struck from its pedestal by lightning.

JAN 3 1974
R. J. DIV. N.W.K. PUB. LIB.

MEMORABILIA

Origin

The First Baptist Church had its immediate origin in the Baptist Church of Lyons Farms, which sprang from the Scotch Plains Baptist Church, a body that had its origin in the church at Piscataway. The Piscataway Church was the second in the State, that at Middletown being the first.

At a church meeting held at the Lyons Farms Church July 24th, 1800, a few of the members residing in Newark received permission to open a place of worship in their town, and to attend the same at all times, except on their communion seasons, and to consider themselves a branch of that church.

Constituent Members

On June sixth, 1801, William Ovington, John Ransley, Kipps Baldwin, George Hobdey, Michael Law, Mrs. Mary Ransley, Mrs. Mary Law, Joanna Grummon and Phoebe Headden, were constituted into a regular Baptist church, and this body was soon incorporated, assuming the name of the "First Baptist Church of Newark." The day of their organization Elihu Crane was received by letter from Lyons Farms, and the following persons were baptised in the Passaic River: Joseph Smith, Abigail Hobdey, Reuben Kellum and Jemine Bruen. Services were held in the White School House, situated on South Broad Street (junction of Broad, Clinton Avenue and Spruce). This building was burned down years ago, the torch being applied by a boy who was detained for a breach of discipline.

Houses of Worship

In 1803 a lot 87x100 feet was purchased on the corner of Academy and Halsey Streets for a "Meeting House and Burial Ground."

In 1805 a house of worship 35x45 feet was completed, and dedicated to God September 16th.

In 1810 this house had become too small. It was taken down and a building 48x68 feet erected at a cost of \$5,000. This was during Mr. Sharp's ministry.

In 1841 the building was thoroughly repaired and a large vestibule, Sunday school and lecture room added, at a cost of \$3,000.

In 1860, May 23rd, a new edifice on Academy near Broad Street was dedicated.

The cornerstone of the present church building was laid June 18th, 1888, and in 1890, May 11-18, it was dedicated.